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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Kansas City District

Final
Community Involvement Plan

Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation
Superfund Site

Fairfield, Essex County, New Jersey

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

Appendices

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Section 1

Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

This section presents the goals and requirements of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Community Involvement Program and the objectives and organization of this community involvement plan. Preparation of a Community Involvement Plan is required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Superfund is the federal program within U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed to carry out these laws.

1.1 Introduction

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been developed to facilitate two-way communication between the community in proximity to the Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation (Unimatic) Superfund Site (the site) and EPA, and to encourage community involvement in the site activities. This CIP includes EPA's efforts to inform and involve the community in major decisions regarding investigation and cleanup activities at the site located in Fairfield, Essex County, New Jersey. The site covers approximately 1.23 acres and contains a centrally-located building on a partially paved parking lot immediately surrounded by industrial properties. From 1955 until 2001, Unimatic operated a metals works and metals molding facility at the site. Until 1979, wastewater containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) leaked through pipes at the facility contaminating soil, groundwater, and sediment throughout the property.

Investigations and remediation have occurred at the site since 2001. Despite the excavation of approximately 5,000 tons of PCB-contaminated soil, widespread soil and sediment PCB contamination remains in the subsurface of the site, both underneath and outside the building. High levels of PCBs also remain in the interior of the building, and groundwater at the site is contaminated with PCBs. On May 12, 2013, the Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation Superfund Site was proposed for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL), and the site was added to the NPL on June 11, 2014. The NPL is a published list of hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for extensive, long-term cleanup action under the Superfund program. The NPL contains a list of hazardous waste sites throughout the United States and its territories. Sites are listed on the NPL after 1) a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) screening for the site has been completed, and 2) public comments about the proposed site have been solicited and addressed. The NPL guides the federal government in determining which sites should be investigated and is updated on a regular basis.

The EPA searches for parties legally responsible for the contamination at sites and seeks to hold those parties accountable for the costs to investigate and clean up the contamination. EPA has identified Unimatic as the party responsible for the contamination found at the site.

Based on the data collected at the site, EPA has initiated a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) at the site. During the remedial investigation, EPA will collect data to fully characterize site conditions, determine the nature of the waste, and assess risks to human health and the environment

posed by the site. During the feasibility study, EPA will develop, screen, and evaluate the cleanup alternatives for the site. Community involvement activities will play an integral role during the RI/FS process. EPA aims to communicate openly and effectively with community members on a regular basis to ensure their health and safety, address their issues and concerns, and provide ample opportunities for public participation.

This CIP has been prepared as part of EPA's efforts to develop and implement a community involvement program that continues to meet the information needs of the affected community. This document is based upon interviews conducted by EPA with affected residents, business owners, and local government officials in April 2015; site documents prepared to date which are available for public review at the information repositories; and other background materials contained in files maintained by EPA.

The CIP is organized into the following sections:

Section 1	Overview of the Community Involvement Plan
Section 2	Site Background
Section 3	Community Background
Section 4	Highlights of the Community Involvement Plan
Section 5	Community Involvement Activities and Timing

Appendices:

Appendix A	List of Contacts and Interested Parties
Appendix B	Locations for Information Repository, Administrative Record File, and Public Meetings
Appendix C	Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation Superfund Site Interview Questions
Appendix D	Glossary

1.2 Objectives of the Community Involvement Program

On January 21, 1991, EPA issued a new directive which, among other things, emphasizes the objective that EPA should make every effort to fully incorporate the public's concern into site decision making. Based upon this directive, EPA has established the following general community involvement objectives:

- Keep the public well informed of ongoing and planned activities.
- Encourage and enable the public to get involved.
- Listen carefully to what the public is saying.
- Identify and deal responsibly with public concerns.
- Change planned actions where public comments or concerns have merit.
- Explain to citizens how EPA considered their comments, what EPA plans to do, and why EPA reached its decision.

Superfund's Community Involvement Program provides the mechanism through which EPA and a community can work collaboratively on a good solution to the hazardous waste problem confronting that community. EPA conducts community involvement activities to ensure that the local public has input in decisions about cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites and is well informed about the progress of those actions.

1.3 Superfund Community Involvement Requirements

EPA policy requires that a community involvement effort accompany any Superfund remedial investigation and response. The following paragraphs describe the minimum community involvement requirements that EPA must conduct at a Superfund site. These minimal requirements are set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), in CERCLA, and in EPA policy documents. EPA may also undertake discretionary community involvement activities based upon the community's concerns and information needs.

Prior to Remedial Investigation:

Community Interviews - EPA must conduct interviews with local officials, public interest groups, and community members to solicit their concerns and information needs and to learn how and when people would like to be involved in the Superfund process.

Community Involvement Plan – Before starting field work for the RI, EPA must develop and approve a complete CIP based on community interviews and other relevant information. The CIP specifies the community involvement activities that EPA expects to undertake during the remedial response.

Information Repository - EPA must establish at least one information repository at or near the location of the response action. Each information repository should contain a copy of items developed, received, published, or made available to the public, including information that describes the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) application process. EPA must make these items available for public inspection and copying, and must inform interested citizens of the establishment of the information repository.

Technical Assistance Grant Notification - EPA must inform the public of the availability of Technical Assistance Grants and include in the information repository material that describes the TAG application process. The TAG program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions.

Upon Commencement of Remedial Investigation:

Administrative Record - EPA must establish an administrative record for the selection of a response action at or near the site, and make the administrative record available for public inspection. The administrative record must include documents EPA used or potentially relied on when selecting a response action. EPA must publish a notice of availability of the administrative record in a major local newspaper of general circulation or use one or more other mechanisms to give adequate notice to the community.

Upon Completion of the Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan:

RI/FS and Proposed Plan Notification and Analysis - EPA must publish a public notice of the availability of the RI/FS and Proposed Plan, including a brief analysis of the Proposed Plan, in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The public notice must identify EPA's preferred remedy, the other alternatives analyzed, the location where the public can review and copy the administrative record, and the name of an agency contact. The notice also must announce a comment period.

EPA must solicit public comment on all alternatives, not just the preferred alternative, and the information that supports the alternatives. The Proposed Plan should clearly state that it is not the sole document on which the public should rely for information on the alternatives, referring the reader to the RI/FS Report in the administrative record and information repository.

Public Comment Period on RI/FS and Proposed Plan - EPA must provide at least 30 calendar days for the submission of written and oral comments on the Proposed Plan and supporting information located in the information repository, including the RI/FS. This comment period will be extended by a minimum of 30 additional days upon timely request.

Public Meeting and Transcript - EPA must provide an opportunity for a public meeting regarding the Proposed Plan and supporting information to be held at or near the site during the comment period. EPA must have a court reporter prepare a meeting transcript that is made available to the public and included as part of the administrative record and Record of Decision. EPA should place the transcript in the information repository.

Notice and Comment Period for Settlement Agreements - EPA must publish a notice of a proposed settlement in the *Federal Register* at least 30 days before the agreement becomes final. This notice must state the name of the facility and the parties to the proposed agreement. Those persons who are not parties to the agreement must be provided an opportunity to file written comments for a period of 30 days.

Pre-Record of Decision Significant Changes:

Responsiveness Summary - EPA must prepare a responsiveness summary that responds to significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted on the Proposed Plan and RI/FS during the public comment period. The responsiveness summary becomes part of the Record of Decision (ROD).

Discussion of Significant Changes - EPA must include in the ROD a discussion of significant changes and the reasons for such changes, if new information is made available that significantly changes the basic features of the remedy and EPA determines that the changes could be reasonably anticipated by the public.

Revised Proposed Plan and Public Comment - Upon EPA's determination that such changes could not have been reasonably anticipated by the public, EPA must issue a revised Proposed Plan that includes a discussion of the significant changes and the reasons for such changes. EPA must seek additional public comment on the revised Proposed Plan.

After the ROD is signed:

ROD Availability and Notification - EPA must make the ROD available for public inspection and copying at or near the site prior to the start of any remedial action. Also, EPA must publish a notice of the ROD's availability in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice must state the basis and purpose of the selected action.

Review and Revision of the CIP - Prior to remedial design, EPA must review the Community Involvement Plan, and, if necessary, revise it to account for the needs and concerns of the community that are not already provided for in the current CIP. EPA staff may conduct community interviews or other activities to identify these concerns.

Post-ROD Significant Changes:

When the remedial or enforcement action, or the settlement or consent decree, differs significantly from the remedy selected in the ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost:

Notice and Availability of Explanation of Significant Differences - EPA must publish a notice that briefly summarizes the explanation of significant differences and the reasons for such differences in a major local newspaper. EPA must also make the explanation of significant differences and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record and information repository.

When the remedial or enforcement action, or the settlement or consent decree, fundamentally alters the basic features of the selected remedy with respect to scope:

Notice of Availability/Brief Description of Proposed ROD Amendment - EPA must propose an amendment to the ROD and issue a notice of the proposed amendment in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

Public Comment Period, Public Meeting, Meeting Transcript, and Responsiveness Summary - EPA must follow the same procedures for notice and comment as those required for completion of the FS and Proposed Plan.

Notice and Availability of Amended ROD - EPA must publish a notice of availability of the amended ROD in a major local newspaper and make the amended ROD and supporting information available for public inspection and copying in the administrative record and information repository prior to commencement of the remedial action affected by the amendment.

Remedial Design:

Fact Sheet and Public Briefing - Upon completion of the final engineering design, EPA must issue a fact sheet and provide a public briefing, as appropriate, prior to beginning remedial action.

Prior to Deletion of the Site from the NPL:

Public Notice and Public Comment Period - EPA is required to publish a notice of intent to delete in the *Federal Register* and provide notice of the availability of this announcement in a major local newspaper or use one or more other mechanisms to give adequate notice to the community. EPA must also provide a comment period of at least 30 days on the proposed deletion.

Public Access to Information - Copies of information supporting the proposed deletion must be placed in the information repository for public inspection and copying.

Response to Significant Comments - EPA must respond to each significant comment and any significant new data submitted during the comment period and include these responses in the final deletion package.

Availability of Final Deletion Package - The final deletion package must be placed in the local information repository once the notice of final deletion has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Source: *EPA Superfund Community Involvement Handbook.* Prepared by the U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (5204G), Washington, DC. EPA 540-K-05-003. April 2005.

Section 2
Site Background

The following two subsections provide a description and history of the Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation Superfund Site.

2.1 Site Description

The Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation Superfund Site is located at 25 Sherwood Lane, Block 2301 and Lot 8, in Fairfield, New Jersey. (See Figure 1 – Site Location Map.) The site covers approximately 1.23 acres and contains a centrally-located 22,000 square foot building on a partially paved parking lot located in an industrial area, with residential neighborhoods found just north and northeast of the industrial area. (See Figure 2 – Site Map). Neighboring properties include General Hose Products to the east, National Precision Tools Company to the south, an office building to the west, and a buried water delivery pipeline for the Jersey City Municipal United Water Authority water system to the north. The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is located within approximately 400 feet to the southwest of the former Unimatic facility.

There is an unnamed tributary at the site which enters Deepavaal Brook about 0.5 miles downstream, and Deepavaal Brook flows into the Passaic River approximately 1.5 miles downstream of the site. There is a drinking water intake in the Passaic River that serves more than 450,000 people located 2.2 miles downstream of Deepavaal Brook.

Two aquifers beneath the site are sources of drinking water. Two residential drinking water wells are in use approximately 0.28 to 0.35 miles to the northeast of the site. Eleven public supply wells serving more than 20,000 people are located between 2 and 4 miles from the site. The public supply wells are operated by two municipal water departments, the Verona Water department and Essex Fells Water department. The active public and private drinking water wells within 4 miles of the site range in depth from 55 to 650 feet and withdraw water from both aquifers beneath the site. The direction of groundwater flow in the area is north-northeast toward the Passaic River.

2.2 Site History

From 1955 until 2001, Unimatic operated an aluminum die casting manufacturing process at the site. The 22,000 square foot building at the site was constructed at the center of the property in 1955 for use as a tool shop and later for die casting operations. In the 1960s and 1970s, Unimatic operated eight die casting machines 24 hours per day, with each machine averaging 125 casts per hour. In the die casting process, aluminum alloy was heated to approximately 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit (^{o}F) in natural gas powered kilns. The molten aluminum alloy was then injected into a mold under high pressure. From 1970 until 1979, prior to injection with the molten alloy for each cast, the heated mold was coated with lubricating oil that contained PCBs. The PCB-contaminated lubricating oil was used to prevent aluminum from adhering to the molds. The company sprayed the lubricating oil throughout the shop area to the point where it covered the floor and walls to a height of approximately 8 feet. Unimatic washed these production wastes into floor trenches which subsequently conveyed the PCB-

laden wastewater to the wastewater pipes and out of the building. The wastewater pipes consisted of two different materials (cast concrete and corrugated steel) that were not attached to each other, allowing the contaminated wastewater to leak into the groundwater, soil, and sediment prior to the discharge point at the northeast corner of the property. PCB use at the site ended in 1979 when it was banned nationwide. Unimatic discharged production waste and wastewater through these leaking wastewater pipes from 1970 until 1988 at volumes ranging from 16,000 to 86,400 gallons per day.

Ongoing investigations and remediation have taken place at the site since 2001. The wastewater pipes were excavated and removed in 2001, but high levels of PCB contamination in soil and groundwater remained throughout the site and beyond the site boundaries. The EPA and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) issued numerous non-compliance and violation notices to Unimatic beginning in 1982; however, Unimatic continued to discharge large volumes of contaminated water through more than 200 feet of leaking wastewater pipes until 1989.

The excavation of approximately 5,000 tons of PCB contaminated soil has reduced some risks associated with the site. However, widespread soil and sediment PCB contamination remains in the subsurface of the site, both underneath and outside the building footprint. Soil samples collected between 2001 and 2009 all indicated high levels of PCB contamination above and below the water table. Groundwater samples collected from facility monitoring wells in 2002, 2004 and 2009 confirmed the presence of PCBs, however, the public drinking water supply near the site is monitored regularly to ensure that the water quality meets drinking water standards.

In response to a May 9, 2012 request from NJDEP, EPA initiated a site evaluation to determine if an emergency removal action was needed at the site. In September and October of 2012, EPA collected samples from the interior of the building and from surface soil outside of the building. Sample analysis determined that the contaminant levels did not warrant a removal action, but indicated a release of PCBs to the environment from the building had occurred. The data also confirmed that past cleanup efforts at the site have not adequately addressed the PCBs in site surface soils.

The property was sold in 2002 after Unimatic ended operations at the site. After 2002, the facility was used by Frameware, Inc., a metal frame parts manufacturer and distributor. Based on the results of EPA's 2012 sampling, the NJ Department of Health, in consultation with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, recommended that employees at the facility be relocated. As a result, Frameware, Inc. moved its operations and workers from the contaminated work environment. As part of the move, Frameware, Inc. performed a decontamination of equipment and materials it removed from the site. In April 2015 NJDEP installed a chain link fence to secure the property.

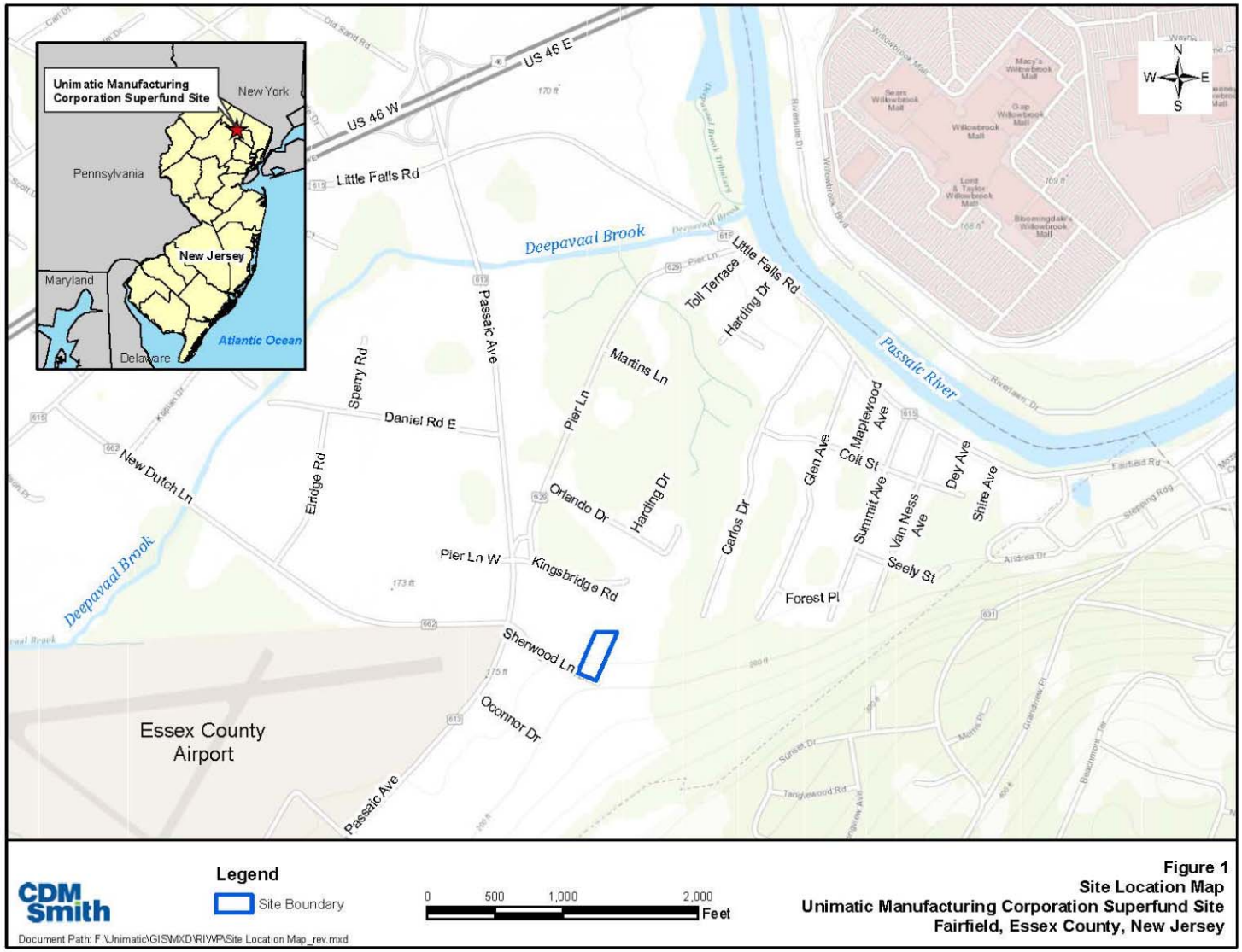

Figure 1
Site Location Map
Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation Superfund Site
Fairfield, Essex County, New Jersey

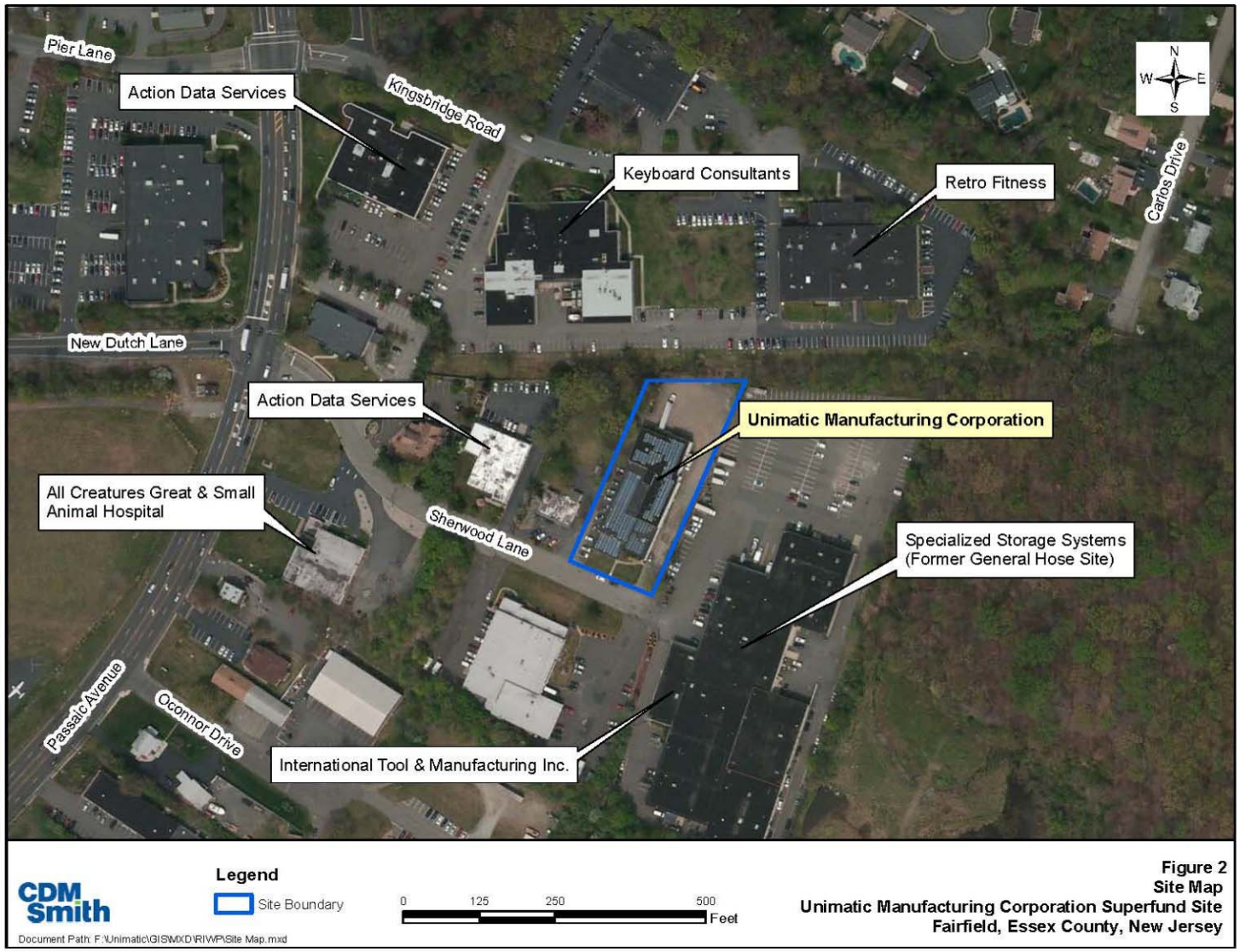

Figure 2
Site Map
Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation Superfund Site
Fairfield, Essex County, New Jersey

Section 3

Community Background

The following three subsections provide a general profile of the site community, a history of community involvement at the site, and key community concerns as expressed in interviews conducted on April 13, 2015.

3.1 Community Profile

Essex County

Essex County was officially established in 1682 as one of the four original counties of New Jersey. By the time of the American Revolution, Essex County had become quite prosperous. That prosperity accelerated after the war with the completion of the New Jersey Railroad, the Morris Canal, and the Morris and Essex Railroad. European immigrants, attracted by factories established along the railroad and canal routes, moved to the area, rapidly increasing the population.

After the turn of the century, the central section of the County grew rapidly with the establishment of trolley lines that carried workers from Newark to Irvington, East Orange, and Bloomfield. Commuter railroads also brought suburban workers to and from Manhattan. Growth in the County continued in the 1920s when transportation development saw the opening of Newark Airport and Port Newark. Along with Newark, the County's boroughs and townships expanded in the 1920s. The County's rapid growth was temporarily halted by the stock market crash of 1929 and the enforcement of prohibition.

Western Essex County was slower to develop in part because of the presence of the Watchung Mountains. In 1973, construction of Interstate 280, which cuts through the First and Second Watchung Mountains, was completed. This led to rapid growth in western communities such as Livingston, Fairfield, Roseland, Cedar Grove, Essex Fells, and the Caldwells. This growth was in contrast to the deterioration and high crime rates experienced in Newark and areas of eastern Essex County during the 1970s, 1980s, and early part of the 1990s. Since 2000, however, Newark has been one of the fastest growing cities in the northeast and has seen gains in median income and reductions in crime to its lowest levels in 40 years. A large number of recent residential and commercial redevelopment projects helped spur the population increase.

Essex County government is led by an elected County Executive and a nine-member Board of Chosen Freeholders. Within the County, there are 22 municipalities. In 1895, Essex County was the first county in the United States to create a countywide park system. Frederick Law Olmsted, the creator of New York's Central Park, was hired to design 20 parks for the County. Today, the County is home to 5,985 acres of greenspace that include 20 parks, 5 reservations, golf courses, tennis courts, ice and roller skating complexes and a zoo. The County has a humid subtropical climate, with some minor differences as elevation increases in the Watchung Mountains. The average annual temperature in Essex County is 54°F. In January, the average high is 38°F and the average low is 24°F. The average high temperature in July is 86°F and the average low is 69°F. The County gets an average annual precipitation of 44-48 inches.

The County covers 129.631 square miles, of which 2.6% is water. As of the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of Essex County was 783,969, making it the third-most populous county in New Jersey. Its population density of 6,211.5 per square mile makes it the 14th most densely populated county in the According to the 2010 census, the racial makeup of Essex County was 42.59% White, 40.88% Black or African American, 0.39% Native American, 4.57% Asian, 0.04% Pacific Islander, 8.38% from other races, and 3.16% from two or more races. Hispanics or Latinos of any race accounted for 20.30% of the population. Of the population 5 years and older, the language spoken at home breaks down as follows: 66.2% English only, 18.3% Spanish, 10.6 % other Indo-European languages, 2.8% Asian and Pacific Islander languages, and 2.2% other languages.

Essex County is part of the New York City metropolitan area, though the density of cities and towns within the County differ significantly. The eastern part of the county is generally more urban and its western areas are typically more suburban and more affluent. Newark, located in eastern Essex County, is the largest and most populous municipality in the County. Western Essex County is home to some of the County's wealthiest towns, as wells as some of the most diverse and racially integrated municipalities in the state and the nation. The median household income for the County is $55,095. Newark has the County's lowest median household income of $26,913 and Essex Fells, only 10 miles away, has a median household income of $148,173. In 2010, the median age in the County was 36.4.

Although many of the County's workers commute to New York City, there are many large employers within Essex County, including Organon International, Anheuser-Busch, Automatic Data Processing, CIT Group, Hoffmann-LaRoche, W. W. Grainger, Dun & Bradstreet, and Prudential. Of the county's civilian employed population, 79.4% are private wage and salary workers, 15.9% are government workers, and 4.6% are self-employed. According to the NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, in 2011, trade, transportation, and utilities was the largest employment supersector with 68,337 jobs. Educational and health services provided 55,339 jobs and professional and business services followed with 46,050 jobs.

Approximately 83.5% of Essex County residents 25 years and older have completed high school or higher, and 32% have bachelor's degrees or higher. Of the County's 218,679 students, 27% are in college or graduate school. The County is home to 10 major colleges and universities, including Rutgers-Newark, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Montclair State University, and Seton Hall University.

Fairfield Township

The area that is now Fairfield Township was originally formed from parts of Acquackanonk and Newark Townships in 1798 as Caldwell Township. Between 1813 and 1904, portions of Caldwell Township were taken to create what is now Livingston, West Orange, Caldwell borough, Verona Township, Cedar Grove, North Caldwell, Essex Fells, and West Caldwell. On November 6, 1963, Caldwell Township was renamed Fairfield Township. In 1964, Fairfield was reincorporated as a borough, but became a township again in 1979.

Fairfield is located in far northwestern Essex County and is bisected by Interstate 80 and Route 46. The Township has a total area of 10.460 square miles, of which 1.57% is water. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Fairfield had a population of 7,466 in 2,645 households. Its population density of 725.1 per

square mile makes Fairfield the least dense municipality in Essex County. The 2010 census showed that the racial makeup of the township was 94.84% White, 0.68% Black or African American, 0.28% Native American, 2.53% Asian, 0.74% from other races, and 0.92% from two or more races. Hispanics or Latinos of any race were 5.14% of Fairfield's population. The median age in 2010 was 44.5 years and the median household income was $97,361. English is the primary language for approximately 84.1% of Fairfield's residents; 5.9% speak Italian, 4.8% speak Polish, 1.7% speak Spanish, 0.9% speak Greek, 0.7% speak Chinese, 0.4% speak German, 0.4% speak Hebrew, and 0.4% speak Portuguese.

Fairfield Township has a Mayor – Council form of government. The mayor has executive power of the municipality, appoints department heads, prepares the annual budget, and has a vote but no veto. The council has legislative authority and approves appointments of department heads. Fairfield has two public schools which serve approximately 700 students from pre-Kindergarten through sixth grade. Fairfield students in grades 7-12 attend the West Essex Regional School District which serves Essex Fells, Fairfield, North Caldwell, and Roseland. Approximately 35% of Fairfield's adults (25 years and older) possess a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.6 % have a graduate or professional degree. The following industries are the most common employers in Fairfield: educational services (11.8%); professional, scientific, and technical services (9.9%); health care (8.8%); finance and insurance (6.4%); and construction (5.9%).

3.2 Key Community Issues and Concerns

Community interviews are the cornerstone of the CIP and provide EPA staff with essential historical perspective and insight into the issues that are most important to the people impacted by Superfund cleanups. During interviews with local residents, elected officials, and other interested parties, the EPA gathers a list of issues and questions that are of concern to the community so that they can be considered during the cleanup process.

EPA conducted a number of stakeholder interviews in April 2015. Local residents, property owners, business owners, and municipal officials were interviewed. Interviewees were asked a series of questions covering a range of topics. See Appendix C for the list of questions. Some of those interviewed were made aware of the site during the recent construction of a fence on the property. Others knew of Frameware, the last occupant of 25 Sherwood Lane, who left the site because of its contamination. In addition, Fairfield officials accompanied Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen when he visited the site in September 2014 as part of his annual tour of Superfund sites in the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey. Despite the awareness of the site's existence, most of the interviewees did not have extensive knowledge of site conditions and history. In addition to conducting interviews, EPA distributed a fact sheet explaining the site history and planned investigation to interviewees and residences closest to the site.

Information gathered during the interviews is described below. The community's key issues and concerns regarding the site are organized into the following categories:

- Nature and Extent of Site Contamination
- Effects on Public Health and Welfare

- Implementation of the Remedial Investigation and Cleanup
- Interaction with Other Ongoing Environmental Cleanups
- Suggestions for Effective Communication

Nature and Extent of Site Contamination

EPA was asked about the origin of the contamination at the site. Owners of properties near the site were concerned that contamination from Unimatic might reach their property. One interviewee recalled rumors that the ground at the site was glowing a bluish green. Others noted the presence of streams of "white foamy" liquid on the ground when it rains. EPA described Unimatic's past use of PCB-laden lubricating oils which resulted in contamination of the site building, soil, and groundwater. EPA also explained that, although 5,000 tons of PCB-contaminated soil were removed in a previous removal action, sampling conducted as part of the upcoming investigation will continue until the area of contamination is defined, even if that requires sampling on adjacent properties. Several of the site's neighbors expressed willingness to allow sampling on their properties. Of particular concern was the fact that the area is known to flood, which has the potential to spread contaminated soil beyond the Unimatic property. One interviewee noted that there were private wells not far from the site and asked about the possibility that they might be impacted by contamination from Unimatic. EPA and town officials agreed that the location of these wells was likely in the opposite direction of any potential plume migration. During the site visit and interviews, EPA noticed some ponding behind the site. Town officials confirmed that this ponding was on property belonging to the Jersey City Municipal United Water Authority should sampling be required in that area.

Effects on Public Health and Welfare

Members of the community expressed concern about the health risks the site poses to nearby humans and animals. Some had seen workers in hazardous material protective suits working at the site a few years ago. The potential contamination of drinking water was also discussed. EPA explained that public drinking water supplies in the area are all checked regularly and meet drinking water standards. EPA also noted that the construction of the fence should eliminate trespassing and the risks to potential trespassers. In addition to health effects, property owners were concerned about the economic impacts of the site and how it might affect their ability to sell, secure mortgages, and build on nearby properties.

Implementation of the Remedial Investigation and Cleanup

EPA provided an overview of the remedial investigation process and schedule. EPA estimated that results from the upcoming sampling would be available in approximately a year. Some expressed concern that the site contamination was discovered years ago, but the remedial investigation is just beginning. EPA explained that they only became the lead agency at the site when it was placed on the NPL in June 2014. EPA was asked about the site cleanup goals and what the future use of the site would be. There was interest in restoring the site to conditions that would allow new development on and near the property.

Interaction with Other Ongoing Environmental Cleanups

Interviewees were aware of other environmental problems near the site, past and present. One property owner was told that a leaky tank problem had existed on his property but was remediated prior to purchase. However, the most significant environmental problem near the Unimatic Site is vapor intrusion from other contaminated sites nearby: General Hose Products and Caldwell Trucking Superfund Site. Several local business owners located in the former General Hose facility have had vapor intrusion mitigation systems installed as a result of contamination from the former General Hose site. Questions arose about the possible impact of contamination from the Unimatic Site on these mitigation systems. EPA explained that if any vapor intrusion problems from Unimatic did occur, the existing mitigation systems would continue to be effective.

Suggestions for Effective Communication

The Star Ledger, *The Progress*, and the online *Caldwell Patch* were suggested as possible publications for communicating updates regarding the site. Notices could also be posted at the local Shop Rite and Stop & Shop. Most requested communication via email, but some requested mailings to be kept abreast of site activity. While interviewees differed on whether daytime or evening meetings were preferred, they agreed that the Fairfield Municipal Building would be a convenient location. The Unimatic Information Repository will also be located at the Fairfield Municipal Building and Fairfield officials will work closely with EPA to keep impacted residents and business owners informed throughout the remedial investigation and cleanup as they have done for those affected by vapor intrusion issues.

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Section 4

Highlights of the Community Involvement Plan

The community involvement program at the Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation Superfund Site is designed to provide the site community with many opportunities to learn about and participate in the cleanup process. It focuses on ensuring two-way communication between EPA and interested parties, being responsive to their information needs, and keeping them informed of technical progress at the site.

Based upon the information collected during the community interviews, EPA will incorporate the following approaches into its ongoing community involvement effort at the site:

- Educate the affected community about the Superfund process and how they can participate in the long-term remedial response program. EPA has made information on the Superfund process available to the affected communities through the Information Repository. This material stresses EPA's role and responsibilities in implementing the site cleanup. EPA will continue to ensure that residents are aware of the many opportunities for public involvement and will attempt to match each situation with an appropriate communication technique.
- Distribute information to the public on relevant issues of concern. EPA has identified a number of issues and concerns which are important to community members, detailed in the preceding section. EPA will continue to release timely and accurate information on these topics to local government and health officials, the media, and community leaders for public distribution.
- Work with community leaders through established, local organizations to "spread the word." A goal of this Community Involvement Plan is to encourage community participation in the long-term cleanup process. EPA will cooperate with community leaders so that requested information and opportunities for community involvement can be communicated to a large audience. Through this established network, EPA will maximize the effectiveness of its community involvement techniques and lend credibility to the cleanup process.

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Section 5

Community Involvement Activities and Timing

EPA will continue to be proactive in its community involvement effort at the site and initiate additional community involvement activities to keep the affected community and other interested parties well informed about site events. These activities also promote many, varied opportunities for community members to express their viewpoints and participate in the cleanup process. The community involvement techniques and their timetable are discussed in the following section. Figure 3 illustrates the timing of each community involvement activity, including previously completed activities, relative to the cleanup schedule for the site.

Community Involvement Technique	Remedial Investigation	Feasibility Study	Proposed Plan	Record of Decision	Remedial Design	Remedial Action	NPL Delisting
Designate EPA contacts	■ ----------Answer telephone calls & respond to written inquiries----------■						
Distribute sampling results	■----------As needed----------■						
Prepare fact sheets	■----------As needed----------■				■---------As needed---------■		
Develop site mailing list	■----------Update as needed----------■						
Prepare press releases/PSAs	■-------Provide as needed------■			■	■---------As needed---------■		
Maintain contact with interested parties	■----------Ongoing via telephone calls & respond to written inquiries----------■						
Conduct public availability sessions	■----------At key milestones----------■						
Hold public meetings			■ In concert with 30-day public comment period				
Prepare Responsiveness Summary				■			
Establish/update information repository and site website	■----------Update as needed----------■						
Administrative record file	■----------Update as needed----------■						
Prepare and revise CIP	■				■ Revise if necessary		

Figure 3 - Timing of Community Involvement Activities

1. Designate EPA contacts to maintain ongoing communication with the site community.

EPA has designated Sophia Kelley as the Community Involvement Coordinator for the Unimatic Site. Ms. Kelley will serve as a daily contact for residents, answering telephone calls and responding to written inquiries about site activities. She also is responsible for implementing this Community Involvement Plan. She can be reached at (212) 637-3670 and via e-mail at kelley.jessicasophia@epa.gov.

EPA has assigned Trevor Anderson as Remedial Project Manager for the site. Community members may contact Mr. Anderson at (212) 637-4425 or via e-mail at anderson.trevor@epa.gov with inquiries about the site cleanup. (See Appendix A for a complete address listing for EPA contacts.)

2. Distribute results and technical reports to interested parties, on an as needed basis and upon special request.

EPA plans to distribute technical reports to interested parties, such as county and local officials, to keep them informed of current site conditions. These reports may include work plans, health and safety documents, summaries of sampling results, and risk assessments. This information will also be available in the information repository at the Fairfield Municipal Building.

3. Prepare fact sheets to educate and inform the affected community of findings, progress, and future activities at critical points in the cleanup process.

EPA will continue to prepare fact sheets that address issues of concern or disseminate site data, as appropriate. EPA will develop fact sheets at significant intervals during the cleanup process to enhance community knowledge and participation. All fact sheets will be written in non-technical language to promote general understanding. EPA will make sure the information is consistent with other sources and is relative to community life. Fact sheets will list the EPA site contacts and the addresses of the information repository, where site-related documents are available for public review. EPA will distribute the fact sheets via the site mailing list (see next item) as well as at public meetings and will add them to the Unimatic website at www.epa.gov/region2/superfund/npl/unimatic. EPA will also place a copy of each fact sheet in the information repository.

4. Update and maintain a site mailing list.

EPA will continually update the site mailing list of all community members and officials who are either interested in or affected by site activities. To be added to the mailing list, contact Sophia Kelley, the Community Involvement Coordinator (see Item 1).

5. Prepare press releases and public service announcements (PSAs) as needed to provide timely, accurate information to the local media.

EPA will prepare statements for the press and PSAs to report site news and to announce public meetings and other opportunities for public involvement and distribute them to local media. EPA may also contact local television or radio stations to announce public meetings or to report site news. As requested during the community interviews, EPA will attempt to alert local officials in advance of releasing new site information to the media.

EPA will distribute press releases via the news wire service and via email to local press, community groups, and to state, federal and local government and elected officials, as appropriate. Addresses and telephone numbers of local officials, community organizations, and media are included in Appendix A.

6. Conduct informal meetings and maintain contact with local officials and other interested parties to report progress, assess concerns, and promote an open dialogue.

EPA will hold informal meetings, as necessary, using flexible formats adapted to each situation. EPA will distribute pertinent information from site reports at this time. EPA will also maintain contact with local officials and interested parties as needed to keep them informed of site activities and to coordinate releases of information to the public.

7. Conduct public availability sessions as needed.

EPA will hold public availability sessions throughout the Superfund process as needed when new information becomes available and at significant milestones. EPA will make every effort to involve local government and health officials in these meetings, in addition to EPA site contacts.

8. Hold public meetings and provide a 30-day comment period to receive input from the community on major EPA decisions regarding the site cleanup.

EPA will conduct public meetings as necessary at convenient locations in or near Fairfield Township such as the Fairfield Municipal Building. EPA will arrange for a court reporter to prepare a transcript of all formal public meetings. Copies of all transcripts will be placed in the information repositories.

9. Establish and maintain an information repository to hold site documents for public review.

EPA has established an information repository for site documents at the Fairfield Municipal Building. Documents in the information repositories are available for public inspection and copying at a reasonable cost during normal business hours. (See Appendix B for more information.)

Documents resulting from site investigation and work at the site can be found in the repositories. Site files include fact sheets, technical summaries, site reports, transcripts, technical assistance grant (TAG) information, and general Superfund literature. EPA will update the information repositories as necessary.

10. Establish an administrative record file.

EPA established an administrative record file for the site for public review at the Fairfield Municipal Building and at the EPA Region Superfund Records Center. This file will contain all information used or potentially relied on by EPA to make its decision on the selection of a response action (long-term cleanup) for the site. (See Appendix B for more information.)

11. Prepare and Revise the Community Involvement Plan.

EPA has prepared this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) based on the concerns and information needs identified during community interviews held in April 2015. EPA has and will continue to implement the techniques outlined in the CIP, as appropriate. EPA will review and revise the CIP to reflect the current status of the cleanup and will update contact information as necessary.

12. Establish and Update the Unimatic Website.

EPA has created a website specifically for the Unimatic Site. It will include electronic copies of all site investigation documents and will be an additional location for viewing proposed cleanup plans as they are developed. EPA will update the website on a regular basis. Notices of all public meetings, availability sessions, and announcements related to the site will be posted. Please visit the website at www.epa.gov/region2/superufnd/nps/unimatic.

Appendix A

List of Contacts and Interested Parties

I. Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Cory Booker
http://www.booker.senate.gov

359 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510	(202) 224-3224 (202) 224-8378 FAX
One Gateway Center 23rd Floor Newark, NJ 07102	(973) 639-8700 (973) 639-8723 FAX

U.S. Senator Robert Menendez
http://www.menendez.senate.gov/

528 Senate Hart Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510	(202) 224-4744 (202) 228-2197 FAX
One Gateway Center, Suite 1100 Newark, New Jersey 07102	(973) 645-3030 (973) 645-0502 FAX

Congressman Rodney Freylinghuysen
http://frelinghuysen.house.gov/

2306 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515-3011	(202) 255-5034
30 Schuyler Place, Second Floor Morristown, NJ 07960	(973) 984-0711

II. State Elected Officials

Governor Chris Christie (609) 292-6000
http://www.state.nj.us/governor/contact/

Office of the Governor
PO Box 001
Trenton, NJ 08625

NJ State Senator Joseph Pennachio (973) 227-4012
http://pennacchio.senatenj.com/ (973) 227-4945 FAX
170 Changebridge Rd., Unit A1
Montville, NJ 07045

NJ Assemblywoman BettyLou DeCroce (973) 265-0057
http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/members/BIO.asp?Leg=355 (973) 265-0063 FAX
1055 Parsippany Blvd., Suite 104
Parsippany, NJ 07054

NJ Assemblyman Jay Webber (973) 265-0057
http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/members/bio.asp?Leg=283
1055 Parsippany Blvd., Suite 104
Parsippany, NJ 07054

III. Local Elected Officials

Essex County
465 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard
Newark, NJ 07102
http://www.essex-countynj.org/

Essex County Executive Joseph N. DiVincenzo, Jr. (973) 621-4400
Hall of Records – Room 405 (973) 621-6343 FAX
joedi@admin.essexcountynj.org

County Administrator Ralph J. Ciallella (973) 621-4432
Hall of Records – Room 510 (973) 621-6650 FAX
rciallella@admin.essexcountynj.org

Freeholder Wayne M. Luciano (IV) (973) 621-4481
Office of Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders
Hall of Records - Room 507A
lluciano@freeholders.essexcountynj.org

Township of Fairfield (973) 882-2700
230 Fairfield Road (973) 882-1079 FAX
Fairfield, NJ 07004
http://www.fairfieldnj.org/index.html

Mayor James Gasparini (973) 882-2700 x1500
jgasparini@fairfieldnj.org

Administrator Joseph Catenaro (973) 882-2700 x 2500
administration@fairfieldnj.org

Council President Thomas J Morgan (973) 882-2700
tmorgan@fairfieldnj.org

Councilman Joseph Cifelli (973) 882-2700
jcifelli@fairfieldnj.org

Councilman John Laforgia (973) 882-2700
jlaforgia@fairfieldnj.org

Councilman Michael McGlynn (973) 882-2700
mmcglynn@fairfieldnj.org

IV. Agency Representatives

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Trevor Anderson, Regional Project Manager (212) 637-4425
Anderson.trevor@epa.gov
290 Broadway, 19TH FL
New York, NY 10007-1866

Sophia Kelley, Community Involvement Coordinator (212) 637-3670
Kelley.jessicasophia@epa.gov
290 Broadway, 26TH FL
New York, NY 10007-3670

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Fred A. Mumford, Section Chief (609) 530-3347
Fred.Mumford@dep.state.nj.us
PO BOX 420
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

Essex County
http://www.essexcountynj.org/index.php

Division of Community Health Services	(973) 395-8464
50 South Clinton Street	(973) 395-8897 FAX
East Orange, NJ 07019	
Office of Environmental Affairs	(973) 228-8776
621-B Eagle Rock Avenue	(973) 228-3793 FAX
Roseland, NJ 07066	
North Jersey District Water Supply Commission	(973) 835-3600
1 F.A. Orechio Drive	(973) 835-6701
Wanaque, NJ 07465	
http://www.njdwsc.com/	

Township of Fairfield
http://www.fairfieldnj.org/

Fairfield Environmental Commission (973) 882-2700
http://www.fairfieldnj.org/environ-commission_main.html

Robert Szpila, Chairman
JoAnn DelRusso
Sal J. Federico
Joseph Lombardi
John Scozzaro
Ira Marootian
Robert Frank
Teddy Capalbo, Alternate #1
Ryan Funsch, Alternate #2
Councilman Joseph Cifelli, Liaison

V. Community Organizations and Other Interested Parties

Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Essex County (973) 353-5525
162 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102
http://essex.njaes.rutgers.edu/

Fairfield Citizens for Flood Control Reform
http://fairfieldforyou.yolasite.com/
Fairfieldforyou@gmail.com

The Passaic River Coalition (973) 532-9830
http://www.passaicriver.org/index.html (973) 889-9172 FAX

330 Speedwell Ave
Morristown, NJ 07960
prcwater@aol.com

VI. Media

Newspapers

The Star-Ledger (973) 392-7919
http://www.nj.com/starledger/
1 Gateway Center, Suite 1100
Newark, NJ 07102-5323

The Progress (908) 766-3900
http://www.newjerseyhills.com/the_progress/
17 Morristown Road
Bernardsville, NJ 07924

Caldwells Patch
http://patch.com/new-jersey/caldwells
http://corp.patch.com/contact-us/

Radio Stations

WBGO Radio 88.3 FM
http://www.wbgo.org/ (973) 624-8880
54 Park Place
Newark, NJ 07102

WHTZ Radio 100.3 FM (212) 377-7900
http://www.z100.com/main.html
32 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10013

WSOU-FM 89.5 FM
http://www.wsou.net/index.cfm (973) 761-WSOU
Seton Hall University (973) 761-7593 FAX
400 South Orange Ave
South Orange, NJ 07079

Television Stations

WWOR TV – Channel 9 (201) 348-0009
http://www.my9nj.com/
43 Meadowlands Parkway
Secaucus, NJ 07094

WNET – Channel 13 (212) 560-6000
http://www.wnet.org/ (212) 560-2001 FAX
825 Eighth Avenue
New York, NJ 10019

Appendix B

Locations for Information Repository, Administrative Record File, and Public Meetings

Information Repository:

Fairfield Municipal Building 230 Fairfield Road Fairfield, NJ 07004	(973) 882-2700 (973) 882-0365 FAX
Hours: Monday - Friday	8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Administrative Record:

Fairfield Municipal Building (see above)

EPA-Superfund Records Center 290 Broadway, 18th Floor New York, NY 10007-1866	(212) 637-4308
Hours: Monday - Friday	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Public Meetings:

Fairfield Municipal Building (see above)

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Appendix C

Unimatic Manufacturing Corporation Superfund Site Interview Questions

Community Background

1. How long have you lived in the community (or had an official position in the community)?
2. In general, what local environmental issues receive the most attention?
3. How concerned is the community with environmental issues?
4. What is the most important environmental issue facing this community?
5. What organizations or individuals do you consider to be most relied upon when it comes to environmental information?

Site Specific Questions

6. Are you familiar with the environmental issues and investigation activities taking place at the Unimatic Site? If so, when did you or your organization first become aware of problems regarding this site?
7. What is your understanding of the site history?
8. Do you feel you, members of your organization, or your community, have been affected by site contamination or site activities?
9. Are you aware of local, state, or federal government interest or involvement in the site?
10. Do you know of any parties who were involved in or responsible for sources of contamination at the site?
11. What are your current concerns about the site? What about other members of your organization or community?

Future Involvement/Outreach Methods

12. Would you and your organization like to be involved in future activities? If so, how would you like to be involved (i.e., in what manner)?

13. What kinds of information do you or members of your organization need concerning the site and cleanup activities?

14. How frequently do you want to get information about activities occurring at the Unimatic Site (weekly, monthly, quarterly, only when something significant happens)?

15. How can we best provide you, your organization, or the community information concerning site investigation and cleanup activities (mailed newsletters/fact sheets, internet, public notices, news media, community meetings/workshops)?

16. What newspapers, newsletters, church bulletins, local websites, or blogs are widely read in the community?

17. Are there community boards, storefronts, or other places where people post notices or signs about local events or activities?

18. What days and locations would be best for public or community meetings?

19. Are you interested in being on the email list to receive information updates on environmental cleanup activities at the site? If you do not have email, would you like to be placed on our postal mailing list?

20. Can you suggest other individuals or groups who should be contacted for additional information or who might want to be placed on the site email list?

Appendix D

Glossary

Administrative Order on Consent - A legal agreement between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) whereby PRPs agree to perform or pay the cost of a site cleanup. The agreement describes actions to be taken at a site and may be subject to a public comment period. Unlike a consent decree, an administrative order on consent does not have to be approved by a judge.

Administrative Record - A file that is maintained, and contains all information used or potentially relied on by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is to be available for public review and a copy established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is held in a central location, such as a Regional Office or State.

Aquifer - An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply groundwater to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

Cleanup - Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses, such as the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

Comment Period - A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List (NPL). A minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft RI/FS and proposed plan; it must be extended an additional 30 days upon timely request. A comment period is required to amend the Record of Decision (ROD). Similarly, a 30-day comment period is provided when EPA proposes to delete a site from the NPL.

Community Involvement - EPA's program to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP) - Formal plan for EPA community involvement activities at a Superfund site. The CIP is designed to ensure citizen opportunities for public involvement at the site, determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and allow citizens the opportunity to learn more about the site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) - If EPA determines that the remedial action which is being undertaken at a site differs significantly from the ROD for that site, an explanation of the significant differences between the remedial action being undertaken and the one set forth in the ROD, along with the reasons for the changes are published in an Explanation of Significant Differences. An ESD, rather than a ROD amendment, is appropriate where the changes being made to the remedy are significant but do not fundamentally alter the overall remedy with respect to scope, performance or cost.

Groundwater - Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, ground water occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS) - A scoring system used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. EPA and states use the HRS to calculate a site score (0 to 100) based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or ground water. This score is the primary factor used to decide if a hazardous waste site should be placed on the National Priorities List.

Hazardous Substance - Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Hydrology - The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water found on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.

Information Repository - A file containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) application information on a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Leachate - A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes. Leaching may occur at landfills and may result in hazardous substances entering soil, surface water, or ground water.

Monitoring Wells - Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine the direction of groundwater flow and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) - The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program. The NCP was revised in February, 1990.

National Priorities List (NPL) - EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. The list is based, primarily, on the score a site receives on the Hazard Ranking System. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

PCBs/Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs belong to a broad family of man-made organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. PCBs were domestically manufactured from 1929 until their manufacture was banned in 1979. Due to their non-flammability, chemical stability, high boiling point, and electrical insulating properties, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including electrical, heat transfer, and hydraulic equipment; as plasticizers in paints, plastics, and rubber products; in pigments, dyes, and carbonless copy paper; and many other industrial applications. Once in the environment, PCBs do not readily break down and therefore may remain for long periods of time cycling between air, water, and soil. PCBs have been demonstrated to cause cancer, as well as a variety of other adverse health effects on the immune system, reproductive system, nervous system, and endocrine system.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) - An individual or company (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Preliminary Assessment - The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. EPA or states use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection is undertaken.

Proposed Plan - A public participation requirement of CERCLA in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, rationale for the preference, alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the RI/FS, and any proposed waivers to cleanup standards. The proposed plan may be prepared as a fact sheet or a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at National Priorities List sites. The record of decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Action (RA) - The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Design (RD) - An engineering phase that follows the record of decision when technical drawings and specifications are developed for subsequent Remedial Action at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to:

- Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site
- Establish criteria for cleaning up the site
- Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for Remedial Action
- Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM) - The EPA or State official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities.

Remedial Response - A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

Removal Action - An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

Response Action - A CERCLA-authorized action at a Superfund site involving either a short-term Removal Action or a long-term response action that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA-approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction
- Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems
- Destroying or treating the waste on-site using incineration or other technologies, and
- Identifying and removing the source of groundwater contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

Responsiveness Summary - A summary of oral and written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. The Responsiveness Summary is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

Selected Cleanup Alternative - The cleanup alternative selected for a site on the National Priorities List based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several cleanup alternatives available that deal effectively with the problems at a site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability, and cost.

Site Inspection (SI) - A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site using the Hazard Ranking System to determine whether response action is needed.

Superfund - The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); also referred to as the Trust Fund.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) - Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Surface Water - Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program - A grant program that provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions.

Trust Fund - A Fund set up under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) - An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatilizes) readily at room temperature.

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